5. (Twice amended) A method according to Claim 4 wherein the polypeptide is a mutant polypeptide associated with the diseased cells.

6. (Twice amended) A method according to Claim 4 wherein the polypeptide is present at [a higher level] an abnormally elevated amount in the diseased cells compared to non-diseased cells.

7. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is a cancer.

8. A method according to Claim 7 wherein the cancer is any one of breast cancer; bladder cancer; lung cancer; prostrate cancer; thyroid cancer; leukaemias and lymphomas such as CML, ALL, AML, PML; colon cancer; glioma; seminoma; liver cancer; pancreatic cancer; bladder cancer; renal cancer; cervical cancer; testicular cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; neuroblastoma and melanoma.

9. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is caused by a chronic viral infection.

10. (amended) A method according to Claim 9 wherein the virus is selected from the group consisting of HIV, papilloma virus, Epstein-Barr virus, HTLV-1, hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus and herpes virus.

11. A method according to Claim 10 wherein the virus is HIV.

12. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is associated with an abnormally elevated amount of a hormone.

13. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is a bacterial disease caused by a chronic bacterial infection.

14. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising the step of determining the HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type of the patient prior to administration of the CTL.

15. (Amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the type is determined using DNA typing.

16. (Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the patient is human.

17. (Amended) A method according to Claim 14 wherein the cytotoxic T lymphocyte is selected from a library of CTL clones, the library comprising a plurality of CTL clones derived from individuals with differing HLA class I (or equivalent) molecule type and each CTL clone recognises the diseased cells.

18. (Amended) A method according to Claim 17 wherein each CTL clone recognises at least part of the same molecule contained in or associated with the diseased cells.

25. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the cells to be killed are selected from the group consisting of a cancer cell, a virus-infected cell, a bacterium infected cell and a cell expressing an abnormally elevated amount of a hormone.

26. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the patient is a human.

27. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the molecule is selected from the group consisting of cyclin D1, cyclin E, mdm 2, EGF-R, erb-B2, erb-B3, FGF-R, insulin-like growth factor receptor, Met, myc, p53, BCL-2, mutant p53, a polypeptide associated with the BCR/ABL translocation in CML and ALL, mutant CSF-1 receptor, mutant APC, mutant RET, mutant EGFR, a polypeptide associated with PML/RARA translocation in

PML, a polypeptide associated with E2A-PBX1 translocation in pre B leukaemias and in childhood acute leukaemias, human papilloma virus proteins, Epstein-Barr virus proteins, HTLV-1 proteins, hepatitis B virus proteins, hepatitis C virus proteins, herpes-like virus proteins and HIV encoded proteins.

28. (Twice Amended) A method according to Claim 1 further comprising determining the HLA Class I (or equivalent) type of the healthy individual.

29. (Amended) A method according to Claim 28 wherein the HLA class I (or equivalent) type is determined by DNA analysis.